Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1808. [No. 2063.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant,
Apply to
The Printer.
December 22. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS.
October 24. d

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
Two *NEGRO MEN*, accustomed to plantation work, one other as a striker to a smith one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to
John Gadsby.
November 24. d

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
40 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
95 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.
November 19.

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House on the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
11 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12.

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
5 do. Malaga
} WINES.
5 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
2 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
1 do. alum
10 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do byson skin
5 do. imperial
} TEAS
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 31

☞ *Broker's* Office.
THE subscriber again tenders his servic to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposite*—or to procure *cash for good paper*.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.
A. LINDO, *Broker.*
Dec 23 d

Wanted to Purchase,
A *NEGRO MAN* from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to
John Gadsby.
November 19. d

WANTED,
A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to take freight to *Boston*.
APPLY TO
Lawrason and Fowle.
December 14. d

Public Sale.
BY Virtue of a deed of trust, from George Parker, to the Subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of Money therein mentioned to William Fitzhugh esq.
Will be sold at Public Sale on the premises for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:
A handsome, two story Frame House and the Lot whereon it stands, situated in a very desirable part of the Town on the north side of King-Street opposite to Mr Wm. Rhodes,
Amos Alexander.
Dec. 28. dts.

Public Sale.
TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of *Thomas Ludwell Lee*, Esq. of Coton, (if not previously disposed of at private sale, of which due notice will be given—
All the residue of
His Berry-Hill Estate,
Situate in the county of Stafford, containing three hundred acres or thereabouts. A considerable part of this land is excellent meadow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and the remainder is represented to be good farming land, and well timbered.
The terms are—One third ready money, the balance in equal payments in twelve and eighteen months.—A title will be made when all the payments are completed.
GEORGE CARTER,
For Fanny Lee, Executrix of Thomas Ludwell Lee.
December 16. dts

Ten Thousand Dollars-worth
OF GOODS FOR SALE.
Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. James Muschett, deceased:
About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.
A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the ballance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.
The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.
☞ *ALL PERSONS* indebted to the firms of John M. Muschett and Co. James Muschett, senior, and Co. and John and Charles Muschett and Co. are heredy notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by John M. Muschett, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.
All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.
John Linton,
Attorney in fact for John M. Muschett.
Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11] dts

Wanted to Hire,
A *NEGRO GIRL*, from 12 to 16 years of age, of good character; for which liberal wages will be given. One from the country will be preferred.
Apply to the Printer.
January 5. d10t

HEMP FOR SALE.
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.
Bryan Hampson.
December 30.

NOTICE.
I WISH to hire for the ensuing year, twenty able bodied *NEGRO MEN*, to be employed on the Little River Turnpike Road.—Good usage, liberal wages, and punctual payment may be relied on.
R. Ratcliffe,
Agent for L. R. T. Company.
December 30. d

Diffolution of Partnership.
THE partnership heretofore carried on in this place, under the firm of *Roberts & Griffith*, ceased by its own limitation on the 31st ult. As it is necessary to close the business of the concern with all convenient dispatch, all persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment to *John Roberts*, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.
John Roberts,
Samuel G. Griffith.
January 4. ed1w&1aw4w

Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,
Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.
Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Port, Madeira, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga } WINES
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island and New-England } RUM
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.
ALSO,
A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
Corner of King and Fairfax-Streets;
HAS RECEIVED,
6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin, } TEAS,
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 blls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
170 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.
Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
Nov 16

NOTICE.
WHEREAS several persons have been in the habit of harbouring and employing my servant negro *London*, without my knowledge or consent——I hereby forewarn all and every person or persons whatever from harbouring or employing said negro at their peril.
Charles W. Scott.
January 7 3t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to *John Horner* and *Son* and *Horners* and *Piles*, are desired to pay all accounts due to the above firms to Abel Janney as their agent, and his receipt shall be good against us; and he is hereby authorised to bring suits against all persons indebted to the above firms where necessary, and to collect the debts due us.
John Horner, sen.
John Horner, jun.
Lewis Piles.
January 7.

JOHN HAYRE,
Taylor and Habit-Maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this town and the public in general, that he has just commenced the above business in Prince-street, next door to the post-office, where he solicits the patronage of a generous public.
Jan. 4 6t*

Public Sale.
On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,
Several valuable Lots Ground,
situated on the corner of Fairfax and Duke-streets.—Terms will be made known at the place of sale.
P. G. Marsteller.
January 6. dts

Just Received,
Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. ——— shoes
100 sides Soal Leather of [illegible] quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.
☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to
John G. Ladd.
December 31. d

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*
ELOPED from the town of Alexandria, on Christmas day,
A Negro Man named Ben,
Belonging to Mrs. Fendall;
AGED about 21 years, tall, straight and spare in his form, with hollow eyes, short nose, head long and projecting behind, full high forehead, a small scar on one of his legs, supposed the left leg; he is somewhat timid, answers quickly when spoken to and sometimes stammers a little, by trade a gardener, but he has been lately employed in Mr. Moore's sugar refinery in Alexandria, and it is probable can read and write. Had on and took with him a variety of clothing, which as well as his name, he will probably change. It is supposed he has taken the road to Baltimore. Ten Dollars will be given, if he is taken up in this neighborhood, or the above reward, if more than twenty miles from Alexandria.
Edmund I. Lee.
January 4.

FOR SALE,
Or to be RENTED for one or more years;
THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to *Pressley Carr Lane*, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.
This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. *Adam Mitchell*.
The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. *Daniel Harrington*—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. *Carr W. Lane*, and Mr. *Walter Locker*, which will be disposed of in seperate tracts or entire.
It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.
☞ *Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.*
Harrison Fitzhugh.
Fairfax County Oct. 28. law

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

DEBATE

On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Elliot's Speech continued*]

The message concludes with the following remarkable suggestions:

"At times when Europe as well as the U S. shall be at peace, it would not be proposed that more than six or eight of these vessels (gun boats should be kept afloat. When Europe is in war, treble that number may be necessary to be distributed among those particular harbors which foreign vessels of war are in the habit of frequenting, for the purpose of preserving order therein. But they would be manned in ordinary, with only their complement for navigation, relying on the seamen and militia of the port, if called into action on any sudden emergency. It would be only when the U. S. should themselves be at war, that the whole number would be brought into active service, and would be ready, in the first moments of the war, to co-operate with other means, for covering at once the line of our seaports. At all times those unemployed would be withdrawn into places not exposed to sudden enterprize, hauled up under sheds covered from the sun and weather, and kept in preservation with little expence for repairing or maintenance"

It is next to impossible for a man of common sense not to consider himself under some strange delusion of the senses, when he hears the chief executive magistrate of a great and powerful nation, invite the legislature to the adoption of such a system as is here described. Build neither more nor less than two hundred gun boats, comfortably house in dry sheds upwards of one hundred and ninety of them; in time of peace keep six or eight of them, unmanned, relying on militia to man them, afloat for the protection of several large commercial cities and two thousand miles of sea coast; when Europe is in war, and her navies come to our ports launch eight gun boats to keep them in order while they stay upon our shores; and when they make war upon us, open your dry sheds, pour upon the ocean your two hundred gun boats, you are safe, your arms are triumphant! If this be not a degrading and disgraceful substitute for an efficient and honorable system of national defence, it is difficult to imagine what could possibly degrade and disgrace the republic.

Annexed to the message are the opinions of several military and naval officers, some of them celebrated and some of them obscure. General Gates, whose memory we all venerate, has been mentioned. He merely gives his opinion, and furnishes no particular information upon the subject. He is followed by general Wilkinson, the hero of the Sabine and New Orleans, the man who violates your constitution at the point of the bayonet in order to preserve it inviolate; the idol of popular delusion for the moment, but the object of a very different homage from the wise and good. Unfortunately, the letter of this great character conveys no information. The circumstance is explained by the following note: "This letter was only the cover of general Wilkinson's opinion, and therefore shews only in general terms what that opinion was. The opinion itself was, on a former occasion, communicated to a committee of the house of representatives, and was read to the house for its information.——This paper cannot now be found; which is the more regretted, as it went much at large into the reasoning on the subject." That this paper is gone to oblivion is certainly a subject of great regret; and yet it may be doubted whether its destruction is so great a loss to the maritime and commercial world, as that of the original record of the Rhodian laws. Commodore Barron says, "Ten or twelve of these boats would probably be sufficient to compel to remove from her position a frigate, and so on, in proportion to the size and number of the enemy's ships. To do more than annoy would be difficult. With those vessels a great number and a long time would be necessary to capture a ship of war; but few commanders would feel secure while open to the attack of an enemy, which, however inferior, could not destroy." This is all very candid, and very strong reasoning against the cause it is produced to support. It is matter of regret, however, if it ever has been ascertained that gun boats have been able to remove a ship of war from her position, that we have not been put in possession of that information. The following remarks are taken from the communication of captain Tingey: "The efficacy of gun boats in the defence of coasts, ports and harbors, must be obvious to every person capable of reflection—— when it is considered with what celerity they can generally change their position and mode of attack, extending it widely to as many different directions as their number consists of, or concentrating nearly to one line of direction. Such indeed is believed to be the great utility of gun boats for defence, that notwithstanding the gigantic power of the British navy; in its present state, a judicious writer in the British naval chronicle, after advising a plan for raising a fleet of 150 or 200 gun boats to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of that country, says, "a gun boat has this advantage over a battery on shore, that it can be removed at pleasure from place to place, as occasion may require, and a few such vessels carrying heavy guns would make prodigious havoc among the enemy's flat bottomed boats crowded with soldiers" Surely we do not expect the British will come to invade us in flat bottomed boats. If they should do so, we may array this miserable machinery against them, and shall probably be victorious. It is the misfortune of all the advocates of gun boats that they are obliged to deal in general assertion, and can produce no clear and unequivocal instance of their usefulness. Instances of an opposite kind are numerous, one of which is particularly recollected at this moment. Soon after the commencement of the war preceding the present, between France & England, a French flotilla of 50 of those boats attacked the little island of St. Marcou, called a "dot in the channel," and were blown to atoms. Still we are required to have faith—a degree of faith greater than would remove mountains—in this species of naval armament. Our gun boat projectors imitate a celebrated eye-maker of Constantinople. He was so ingenious as to be able to counterfeit, almost to perfection, so far as appearance would go, the human eye. The Grand Vizier, or one of the great muftis of the court, having had the misfortune to lose an eye, applied to this manufacturer of this article to supply its place. He was accordingly furnished with one, which was well placed in his head, exactly resembling the one which he had lost. He could not however see with it, and when he complained of this defect, he was informed that it was not to be expected that he could discern objects with the new eye at once, but that in time it would be as useful to him as the old one. So it is with gun boats—— They have never been of material service to any nation; but we are told to build and believe in them, and they will one day protect us against all the world.

The nex great argument in favor of this establishment, is, that it is an economical one.

Let us examine its economy

It is said in Great Britain that it is as expensive to maintain one man in the navy as four in the army. Each gun boat must be commanded by a commissioned officer; and it is understood that thirty men (some say forty) will be required for each boat. If we estimate the whole expence of maintaining an officer at 1000 dollars, (the real expence will be 1 500 at least) and 30 men at 500 dollars each—pay, clothing, provisions and miscellanies included,

The amount for 257 gun boats for one year will be,	$ 4,112,000
But if we deduct 10 men, which is $ 5,000, from each boat,	1,285,000
The annual expence will be,	2,827,000

Which does not materially vary from the calculation of the secretary of the navy, who estimates the annual cost of each boat in actual service at 11,039 dolls. and 46 cents,

Making, for 257 boats, the sum of	$ 2,837,141 22
He estimates the expence of building them at 5000 dolls. each,	1,285,000
The armament at 1200 dollars each,	308,400
Exclusive of cannon, which congress have this session provided for at the expence of	112,500
	1,705,900
The expence of the flotilla of 257 boats for the first year is	4,543,041, 22

And for each subsequent year, including repairs, considerably more than three millions of dollars. Can it be possible that this is an economical establishment? Are we prepared to expend in one year four millions and a half, in two years eight millions of dollars upon such an unpromising experiment? For one I am not sent here to squander away the people's money in this manner and upon such objects.

Before we incur an expence so enormous, we ought at least to examine the state of our finances, and to enquire what will be the situation of our revenues and resources in time of war? The annual report of the sec'ry of the treasury, at the commencement of the present session, contains a new project of finance, and certainly a very extraordinary one. It is for a period of war, & tit is proper to examine it & to endeavor to discover from whence our annual appropriation of three millions of dollars for gun boats alone, is to come in that event. The secretary says." It appears necessary to provide a revenue at least equal to the annual expences on a peace establishment, the interest of the existing debt, and the interest on the loans which may be raised. Those expences together with the interest of the debt, will after the year 1808, amount to a sum less than seven millions of dollars, and therefore if the present revenue of 14,500,000 dollars shall not be diminished more than one half by a war, it will still be adequate to that object, leaving only the interest of the war loans to be provided for." The project is calculating that seven millions of ordinary revenue will still be collected in time of war, to raise by new taxes an annual sum equal to the interest of the war loans that is the whole sum necessary to carry on the war, for we are to borrow every cent of it, and leave the people to pay the interest as it accrues and increases from year to year.

The annual expences of war, including the support of an army of 40 000 men, which number, at least, will be necessary to take and keep possession of Canada and Nova Scotia, and every one seems to believe that must be done if we go to war, and indeed it is all we can do besides defending ourselves, will probably not be less than 29,000 000 of dollars. It is unnecessary to trouble the house with all the minutiæ of calculation which have produced this result in my own mind, but I can confidently appeal to military men for a decision that it is not overrated. We are, then, by this new plan of financial operations, to pay the interest of 29 millions for the first year, of double that sum for the next, and so on; for, as we are to pay nothing towards the principal, and to pay the interest as it became due, we must pay, at the end of the first year, one year's interest on the first loan, at the end of the second year, a year's interest on the second loan, & another year's interest on the first; & of course increase our taxes as the interest of the war loans augment. The system is peculiarly ingenious, as our taxes are to be increased in the inverse ratio to our ability to pay them. In proportion as we become impoverished by war, our burdens are to be increased at an enormous rate, as will appear by the following calculations, in which the interest is reckoned at 6 per cent. per annum

	Principal. borrowed.	*Interest to be paid.*
1 year of war	29,000,000	1,740,000
2	29,000,000	3,480,000
3	29,000,000	5,220,000
4	29,000,000	6,960,000
5	29,000,000	8,700,000
	145,000,000	26,100,000

The following table will shew the sums necessary to be raised in each year:

The first column shews the years of the war. The second the ordinary revenue agreably to the calculation of the sec'ry of the treasury. The third the new taxes to pay the interest of the war loans. The fourth the total.

1	7,000,000	1,740,000	8,740,000
2	7,000,000	3,480,000	10,480,000
3	7,000,000	5,220,000	12,220,000
4	7,000,000	6,960,000	13,960,000
5	7,000,000	8,700,000	15,700,000
	35,000,000	26,100,000	61,100,000

Thus, in five years of war, we are to pay twenty five or twenty six millions of new taxes as the interest of war loans, and incur a new debt of between one and two hundred millions dollars. With such a prospect in view, can we afford to expend from three to five millions a year upon gun boats?

A still more striking view of the economy of this system may be taken.

We have already a naval force, consisting of the frigates Constitution, United States, President, and Chesapeake, of 44 guns each—176 guns. Frigates, Constellation, Congress, and New York, of 36 guns each—108 guns. Frigates, Essex, Adams, and John Adams, of 32 guns each—96 guns. Ship Wasp, and brigs Hornet, Argus, and Syren, of 16 guns each—64. Brig Vixen, and schooners Nautilus, and Enterprize, of 14 guns each, and Revenge, of 12 guns—54 guns. Ketches Spitfire, Vengeance, Etna and Vesuvius, the two former of 7 and the latter of 11 each—36. Total 534 guns.

A year or two ago, in consequence of a motion made by myself, the secretary of the navy laid before the house an estimate of the expence of supporting the whole of this armament in actual service. I think he calculated the amount at about a million and a half of dollars. I have not much confidence in such estimates, but will venture to suppose that the secretary was not more than a million of dollars out of the way. The real expence, then, would not exceed two millions and a half of dollars. Thus we could keep in service a respectable and very efficient navy of 534 guns for about half the sum that this weak and wretched flotilla of 257 guns (less than half the number) will cost for the first year, and for less, by several hundred thousand dollar, than the expence of it in any subsequent year. Let us hear no more of the economy of the gun boat system.

But it is a popular system; the people are in favor of it; and this is an overwhelming answer to every argument that can be urged against it.

With whom is it popular? Certainly not with the people in the northern states, for a very great majority of them are opposed to it. Within two or three years we have received addresses from the legislatures of New York and Rhode Island, passed, I believe unanimously in both states, in favor of an enlarged and more efficient system of naval defence. Those two states of course, may be considered as opposed to this project. No one will set down Connecticut as friendly to gunboats. Is it popular in Massachusetts? One gentleman from that state (Mr. Bacon) protests against being considered as the representative of a people hostile to this mode of defence: But that gentleman will not tell us that a very large majority of his constituents are attached to the system, or that, among those who are, one in fifty has any practical or even historical information on the subject. Are your constituents, Mr. Speaker, in favor of this mode of defence? I presume not. When, two or three years ago, you opposed this establishment in its infancy, you undoubtedly represented their sentiments and feelings, as most certainly you supported their true interest. The representatives from New Hampshire, and others from the eastern states, ask you to excuse them from accepting their proportion of these boats, and to give them a few frigates, in exchange.—You refuse their request. They ask for frigates and you give them gun boats —— As it respects my own constituents, I have not been able to find one gun boat man among them. It is probable, however that there are some, as there may be men in that quarter as in others, willing to believe whatever the executive believes; but I trust that there are fewer of these miserable minions in that district than in some others in the union.

Here I cannot help remarking upon a singular expression of a gentleman from N C (Mr. Sawyer) that most honorable quarter, the north, used ironically, as we may presume, from his manner, in allusion to an observation, perhaps inadvertant, perhaps deliberate, of a gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr Durell) that he had the honor to come from the north. The people of the north, sir, are certainly an honorable people, no more so than those of the south; but as honorable a people as God was ever pleased to make. They know, they feel, that they have not their due weight in the union; that their interest is improperly neglected by the present administration, but they are sincerely attached to the government of their country. They are men, high-minded men, who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them. To return to the subject—— Suppose this despicable system of defence to be popular. Whence does its popularity originate? From what quarter came the original proposition? *Ex quo fonte?*— From what fountain has descended this copious and overwhelming torrent of national delusion, degradation, and destruction? The answer is not difficult. Some years ago a strange passion for gun boats seized upon one of the great departments of the government. Who believes that even ten men in the U. S would ever have raised their voices in favor of this plan of protection, had it not been understood to be a favorite executive measure? But I shall be told that this is inconsistent with the assertion that the president has

recommended it. I have proved, however, by his own documents that it is his own measure. Every one knows the fact. It is true that he recommends nothing at present. He talks of a moveable force upon the water. This is very clear to some; but, in my view, never was Grecian oracle more inscrutable, more inexplicable, more irresponsible. But what course does the thing take? A committee is appointed to enquire what the executive wishes. One of his secretaries tells them that "it is believed, that, for the protection of our ports and harbors, there ought to be built 188 additional gun boats."——Why does not the secretary give us the grounds of this belief?——May not communicate some information upon the subject? Why not undertake to shew the utility of defence, for which he asks us to appropriate millions? But by whom is it believed? Do we legislate, do we vote away five millions of the people's money, upon the belief of the secretary of the navy? Certainly not.

It is but little less disgraceful, however, to do it upon the belief of the President. We all know that this business has long been cut and dried by the executive; you have long had upon your tables even the executive apportionment to every port, bay and inlet on your coast, of these weak, wretched contemptible gun boats; and this before it had been intimated to you that an appropriation of money was wanted for the purpose I do not understand, or rather I understand too well this mode of legislation in a republican government. It is miserable management despicable legislation! If we are sent here to carry into effect the will and the wishes of the president, let him express that will and those wishes in a constitutional way, and not in a secret, sideway manner through the intervention of secretaries and committees.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9.

Dr. Mitchell has, we understand, received from Mr. Warden, secretary of the American legation at Paris, and M. de Lesteyries, of the same place, an account of a new discovery, denominated *Lithography*, or the art of multiplying the copies of drawings and manuscripts, by means of a peculiar stone lately discovered. Mr. Andre has received a patent for his improvements in this art. The kind of stone used is found in Franconia, and also in the neighborhood of Paris. The process adopted is as follows:

Ink is made of a peculiar composition, which is used by means of a pen, which traces the characters on the stone in the ordinary way. The stone, which ought to be very smooth and even, is then immersed in water, which renders its surface moist. In this state it is struck with a printer's ball, the ink attaching itself to the traces made with the pen, and not to the other parts of the stone. It is then covered with a sheet of moistened paper, which is passed under a roller, by which a counter proof of the original is obtained. Four or five thousand copies can be obtained from the same engraving. Great benefits are anticipated from this discovery.

Dr. Mitchill has in his possession one of these stones, together with a sample of the ink used; and we hope soon to be apprised of the result of the experiments which shall be tried. (*Nat. Intel.*)

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

The Senate yesterday took up the report in the case of John Smith.

Mr Adams then called the attention of the Senate to a letter received on Monday from Mr Smith, in which he intimates the expectation of being allowed counsel, and compulsory process for witnesses.

When this letter was read, Mr Smith made the following applications.

1. To be informed specifically of the charges against him.

2. To be allowed process to compel the attendance of witnesses.

3. And to be allowed the privilege of being heard by counsel.

Mr. Adams concisely assigned his reasons against a compliance with the two first requests and intimated his acquiescence in the last.

He was followed by *Mr Mitchell* who expressed similar sentiments with Mr. Adams.

Mr. *Hillhouse* considered the only point, at present proper to be decided, was that which respected the allowance of counsel. This privilege being granted, such other steps as might be necessary could be taken. With this impression he moved that John Smith of Ohio be heard by counsel not exceeding two.

Mr. *Adams* moved to amend this motion by adding "to shew cause why the report of the committee should not be adopted."

Mr. *Bayard* followed, at considerable length, in defence of the right of an accused senator, not merely to be heard by counsel, but likewise to have the benefit of testimony by compulsory process. He likewise strenuously contended that the only testimony on which the senate could act must be legal testimony, such testimony as would be received in a court of law

He was followed by Mr. *Adams*, who contended that the senate, on a question of expulsion, was not bound by the rigid rules of a court of law, but were vested by the constitution with a sound discretion. Mr. A. refrained from any thing beyond an incidental notice of the argument of Mr. Bayard, considering it altogether irrelevant to the question before the senate.

Messrs. *Anderson* and *Giles* took similar ground with Mr. Adams; and Mr. Hillhouse with Mr. Bayard.

Mr. *Smith*, (lest an incorrect impression might be made on the public mind) called for the yeas and nays, to shew that, notwithstanding the long speech of the gentleman from Delaware, there was no diversity of opinion in the senate on the question before them.

Mr. *Bayard* spoke again at some length in vindication of the remarks previously made by him.

When the Vice-President called the attention of the senate to the real question under consideration, and intimated his expectation that gentlemen would confine themselves to it.

Mr. *Pope* presumed that, after this admonition from the chair, it would be out of order to reply to the remarks of Mr. Bayard, which he should otherwise have noticed.

The question was then taken on the resolution offered by Mr Hillhouse, and amended, at the instance of Mr. Adams (in which amendment Mr. H. acquiesced) and carried, by a unanimous vote.

When Wednesday was assigned for hearing Mr. Smith by counsel.

Translation of a letter from the secretary of foreign affairs at the Hague to Mr. Bourne, consul of the U. S. at Amsterdam.

The Hague, 8th Oct. 1807.

SIR,

I have examined the papers which you did me the honor to transmit to me in your letter of the first of this month, and they have fully convinced me that Anthony Morales has endeavored to abuse the good faith of the American government, in presenting to it documents, which could have only been fabricated by himself, or by persons, accomplices in his impudent and ill planned designs. I wish, sir, you would give information of this to his excellency, the president of the U. S. and please also to assure him that the revocation of the exequatur has excited here the greatest pleasure; the patent on which it was granted having not been expedited by the government of this country, which never employed Morales either at Charleston or any where else.

I avail myself of this occasion, sir, to present to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. VANDER GOES.

To Mr Silas Bourne consul general of the U. States of America, at Amsterdam.

The following act, supplementary to the act, entitled "An act laying an EMBARGO on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, passed the Senate yesterday, the 5th."

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate & house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled*, That during the continuance of the act to which this act is a supplement, no vessel licensed for the coasting trade or fisheries, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States, or shall receive a clearance, until the owner, consignee, agent or factor, shall, with the master, give bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place, and that the cargo shall be relanded in some port of the United States: PROVIDED, That it shall be sufficient in relation to vessels licensed for the fisheries, or bound on a whaling voyage, and having no other cargo than sea stores, salt, and the usual fishing tackle and apparel, to give a general bond, in four times the value of the vessel and cargo, that they shall not, during the continuance of the above mentioned act, proceed to any foreign port or place; and shall return with their fishing fare to some port or place within the U. S.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of the act to which this act is a supplement, depart from any port of the U. States without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this act is a supplement, proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade with or put on board any other ship or vessel, any goods, wares, or merchandize, of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, such ship or vessel and cargo shall be wholly forfeited, and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors of such ship or vessel shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never hereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported by him or them into any of the ports of the United States; and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not, and the oath or affirmation of such master or commander shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the U. S.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the exception made by the act to which this act is a supplement, in favor of armed vessels possessing public commissions from foreign powers, shall apply only to public armed vessels, and shall not be construed to embrace either privateers, vessels having letters of marque, or any other private armed vessels, but such private armed vessels shall be permitted to depart in the same manner and on the same conditions as is provided for other private foreign ships or vessels.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any foreign ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of the act to which this act is a supplement, take on board any specie or any goods, wares or merchandize, other than the provisions and sea-stores necessary for the voyage, such ship or vessel and the specie and cargo on board shall be wholly forfeited, and may be seized and condemned by any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction, and every and each person concerned in such unlawful shipment, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars nor less than one thousand dollars, for every such offence.

Sec. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on impost and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties & disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh of Feb'ry one thousand eight hundred.

Sec. 6. *And be it furthee enacted*, That the time during which the act, to which this act is a supplement, shall continue in force, shall not be computed as making part of the term of twelve calendar months, during which goods, wares, or merchandize imported into the U. S. must be re-exported in order to be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid on the importation thereof.

From the Boston Gazette.

Comparative Dangers of our two threatened wars with England and France.

To the *former* we are vulnerable at every point—to the latter at *none*.—Great Britain can destroy our commerce with all nations——she can even destroy our coasting trade and fisheries—France can only effect that part of our trade carried on with the continent of Europe—At *war* with England our export trade from one hundred millions would dwindle down to five millions, or less. At war with France we should still export the 26 millions we now export to Great Britain and her dependencies, and perhaps this would increase, it could not diminish.

In an English war we should be cut off from all *West India and East India* supplies.

In a *French war* we should be bountifully supplied, and cheaply furnished with these articles.

Fighting Great Britain our Fishermen would starve or be taken prisoners. Fighting France, their business would be reduced but not destroyed, and at least their persons would be safe.

In combating England we contribute as far as in us lies, to the subjugation of ourselves. Victory would be worse than defeat, because it would hasten our own downfall, by forwarding the views of France.—We should not in such a war, be able to pray that our "enemies might be confounded, but we should be compelled by a regard to our national safety, to reverse the liturgy and pray that our enemies might prevail."

In combating France on the other hand we should only anticipate for a few years, what we must come to, as soon as she has conquered England. Fight or submit must be our fate as soon as that event happens. But let it not be understood however, that we are in favour of war with either. We are for *peace* with all nations, and honest *Washington and Adams Neutrality*. Not your mean cowardly short sighted policy, which under color of false impartiality, would suck the blood and destroy the sinews of the only nation which is now defending our rights and liberties as well as her own.

LONGITUDE.—Last evening was exhibited at the Coffee-House a *perpetual log*, by which to ascertain at any given time, correctly, the longitude at sea or land, without any regard to time of celestial observations. Every attempt hitherto made to ascertain longitude, has been made by time pieces. On this machinery time has no bearing to affect it by its variations. The principle is plain, which serves to obviate the objections made to machinery affected by the variation of the weather The principles of the log at first view appear perspicuous & simple, and if upon a fair trial, it shall be found to answer expectation, it will rank its discoverer among the benefactors of mankind. *Ledi. Jour.*

From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle.

THE IRISHMAN.

The savage loves his native shore,
Tho' rude the soil, and chill the air;
Well then may Erin's sons adore,
Their isle, that nature form'd so fair!
What flood reflects a shore so sweet,
As glorious Boyne, or pastoral Bann!
And who a foe or friend can meet,
So gen'rous as an *Irishman*.

His hand is rash, his heart is warm,
But *principle* is still his guide:
None more repents a deed of harm,
And none forgives with nobler pride.
He may be dup'd but won't be dared,
Fitter to practise than to plan,
He ably earns his poor reward,
And spends it like an *Irishman*.

If strange and poor, for you he'll pay,
And guide you were you safe may be,
Are you his comrade—while you stay,
His cottage holds a jubilee:
His inmost soul he will unlock;
And if he may your merits scan,
Your confidence he scorns to mock,
For faithful is an *Irishman*.

By honor bound in woe or weal,
Whate'er she bids he dares to do;
Tempt him with bribes, or if you fail,
Try him in fine, and find him true;
He seeks not safety, yet his post,
Be where it ought in danger's van;
And if the field of fame be lost,
T'will not be by an *Irishman*.

Erin, lov'd land from age to age,
May you become more fam'd more free;
May peace be yours—or if you wage,
Defensive war—cheap victory,
May plenty bloom in ev'ry field,
Your healthful breezes softly fan,
And pleasures smile serenely gild,
The breast of ev'ry *Irishman*.

DIED, this morning, Mrs CATHARINE LYNN, relict of Adam Lynn, in the 61st year of her age. Her friends and acquaintance are requested to attend her funeral to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, from her late dwelling on King-street.

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, repectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.—

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn,

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. cotf

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next the seventh instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

January 4. [5] 3taw4w

Philadelphia Grand Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the encouragement of
USEFUL ARTS.

CASH PRIZE.

1	Prize of	10,000 Dollars	10,000
2	do. of	5,000	10,000
5	do. of	1,000	5,000
10	do. of	500	5,000
10	do. of	200	2,000
40	do. of	100	4,000
100	do. of	50	5,000
200	do. of	20	4,000
500	do. of	10	5,000
1,000	do.	To consist of machines for opening off-cast worsted and open wr't woollen clothing into woool, valued at one hundred dollars each, (patent right included)	100,000
1,000	do.	To consist of rights for manufacturing ornamental mouldings for dwelling houses and shipping, valued at fifty dollars each,	50,000
		Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. dollars	200,000

The most valurble cash Prizes, from 200 and upwards to be determined as follows:

	Dollars.
First drawn number on the first ten days drawing, each	200
First drawn Number on the succeedin ten days, each	500
First drawn Number on the succeeding five days each	1000
First drawn Number on the succeeding two days, each	5,000
Frist drawn number on the last days drawing	10,000

This Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 22d day of February next, & will be completed in 28 days at intervals, under the superintendance of Gentlemen appointed by the Governor, to whom approved security has been given for the faithful drawing of the Lottery agreably to the Scheme. The numbering for the wheels has so far progressed, under the direction of Mr. James Oellers, as to justify fixing the day of drawing. The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, and the Machines and Composition rights delivered to order, on payment of the deduction as above. All prizes must be demanded in one year after the drawing, or they will be considered as forfeited after that time.

TICKETS *at one Dollar and fifty Cents to be had of*

JAMES OELLERS,
No. 1 South Third-street.
LEONARD KEEHMLE,
No. 79, North Third-street.
THOMAS PETERS,
No. 22, North Second-street.
THOMAS BEDWELL,
No 178, North Third.street.
SILAS WILSON,
No. 841, North Front-street.
JOHN SHAW,
No. 232, North Second-street.
CHARLES BITTERS,
No. 11 North Third-street.
ISAAC CARPENTER,
No. 245, South Second-street.
DANIEL MILLER,
No. 427, North Second-street.
And at the office of the Aurora, and Freeman's Journal.

The Price of Tickets will advance as the drawing progresses.

Note the purchaser or holder of every ticket, will be entitled to a valuable Patent right for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair-Powder from Potatoes, by a process entirely new, besides a chance of the many valuable cash prizes.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. ROBERT GRAY'S Book-Store, in Alexandria; who will be furnished with a regular and correct list of every day's drawing.

January 7. eot15th Feb.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the bank of Alexandria.

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town on the third Monday in Jan. next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurdin Chapin, *Cash'r.*

Dec. 16. eote.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are informed, that an election for *fifteen Directors*, to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court house, in Alexandria, on the 15th of January next.

By order of the Directors,

WM. HARTSHORNE, *Pres't.*

12 mo. 24th. eo

☞ Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; are requested to insert the above two weeks in their respective papers.

Mr. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12. eo

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun & Pistol Barrel, Browning, Blueing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by

Caleb Hefley.

Nov. 28. S3m

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size: had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and breeches of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other cloathing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

Lawrence Hooff, *Sen.*

☞ Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.

December 26

☞ SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL will be opened in WATER-STREET ACADEMY, on Monday next, by *Arad Thompson*, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Mathematics, the Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, &c.

Terms of Instruction—Reading, Writing, English Grammar and Arithmetic, $5—Latin, Greek, and the higher branches, $7 50 per quarter.

December 28. d3t law

LANDING

From the schooner Freigher, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bbls New England rum,
50 boxes mould candles,
100 sides soal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
20 casks cheese,
20 boxes chocolate.

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
8 do Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red soal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hhds. New England rum,
300 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havanna Sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Half barrel and keds beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon lew terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixt acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining th FourMile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

ALSO,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13. eo

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—

Two tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, containing together about sixteen hundrrd and seventy acres, or so much theryof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax, and are parts of what is commonly called the *Ravensworth Tract of Land.*—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale, and the sum to be then raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Wm. Payne,
Wm. Deneale,
Geo. Summers,
Thomson Mason,
Rich'd. M. Scott.

Dec. 8. ts

☞ THE Court having been satisfied that the decree under which the above Sale was advertised was erroneous, and that not more than £26, 3s. 9d. with interest from the first day of August last, was due to BATTAILE FITZHUGH, have awarded an injunction prohibiting him from proceeding for more than that sum, that balance is now paid, and was repeatedly tendered before the awarding of this injunction. HENRY ROSE.

Dec. 23.

ROBERT GRAY,

Has just received and for Sale,

The following BOOKS:

The American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science, for 1806-7. Vol. 1st. Price $3 25.

Memoirs of illustrious and celebrated Women, of all ages and countries. 3 vols. 8vo. $7 50.

The Father and Daughter, a Tale. By Mrs. Opie, author of Simple Tales. Price 87 and half cents.

Stultifera Navis; the Modern Ship of Fools: a new satirical work. Price $1 25

Geographical Compilation. 2 vol. Price $2 50.

Ladies' and gentlemans' Pocket Almanack, for the year 1808, in Morocco and Sheep Binding. Price $1 25 and 75 cents.

Cavalry Discipline. Price 62 and half cts.

Doctor Rees's New Cyclopaedia. Vol. 6th, part 1st. Vol. 6th, part 2d. is expected by the next arrival from Philadelphia.

December 21.

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria,

INSURANCE OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1808.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the *Marine Insurance Company* of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that the Directors have this day declared a dividend of twenty per. cent. for the last six months, on that part of the Capital stock now paid, which will be paid to them or their legal representatives on the 12th inst.

By Order,

J. B. Nickoll's, *Sec'ry.*

January 2. eot12th inst.

Mr. Green, Fredericksburg, and Mr. Davis, Richmond; are requested to insert the above advertisement three times in their respective papers.

HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons of the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality.*
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)